

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 21.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1828

WHOLE NO. 201. VOL. IV.

TERMS....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

NEW STORE, At Mocksville, N. C.

THE subscribers, having entered into Co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, at Mocksville, Rowan County, North-Carolina, under the firm of **HARGRAVE & HUNT**, are now receiving, direct from New-York and Philadelphia, an entire new Stock of

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Selected and bought by one of the firm for Cash; which they will sell for cash or Cotton, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Persons wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

ROBERT L. HARGRAVE,
ANDREW HUNT.

August 25, 1828.—6t'03.

P. S.—Also, a quantity of Northern Sole and Upper Leather.

H. & H.

In Friendship.

I will sue you:—I cannot nor will not indulge you any longer. You can call and see me, if you choose. My money I will have.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Sept. 1828.—2t200.

Wilkesborough Academy,

Under the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82t.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84t.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT MCKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82t.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodatingly. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June 24, 1828.—87t.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY,
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
SPRING TERM, 1828.

Marian Tanner vs. John Tanner.—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the court that the defendant is not a resident of the state:—Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear, at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Mecklenburg county, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition: also, that the petitioner will take the route of Walter Vinson, James Vassville and others, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, Bedford county, Tennessee, on the 3d and 4th days of October next.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, C. S. C.

6t02—pr. adv. \$2 50.

JOB PRINTING
Executed with neatness and despatch at this OFFICE.

Just published, from the Salem PRESS,



THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for 1829.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

CONTAINING the useful astronomical calculations, time of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together with some useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, Anecdotes, and other miscellaneous mat

Merchants and others can be supplied by the groce, half groce, or dozen, at the usual wholesale prices, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 18, 1828.

For Sale, on Credit.

I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 10th day of November next, being the Monday of our Superior Court, five lots in the Town of Charlotte, lying on the north side of Tryon street, two front and three back lots, and known on the Town Plat by Nos. 33, 34, 41, 42 and 43, formerly owned and occupied by A. Frew, and mortgaged to William Berryhill and Jonas Clark, to secure the payment of a debt in the Newbern Bank. Said Lots are valuable, and will be sold on a credit of one or two years, with interest from the date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, payable at the Bank of Newbern, Charlotte Branch.

Sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity.
D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Sept. 17, 1828.—6t'04.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter and Huntington,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filigree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

College Anecdote.—Many years since, when the late Lieut. Governor Philips, of Andover, Mass. was a student at Harvard College, owing to some boyish freak, he quit the University and went home. His father was a grave man, of sound mind, strict judgment, and of few words. He enquired into the business, but deferred expressing any opinion until the next day. At breakfast, he said, speaking to his wife, "My dear, have you any tow cloth in the house suitable to make Sam a frock and trowsers?" She replied "Yes." Well, said the old gentleman, "follow me, my son." Samuel kept pace with his father, as he leisurely walked near the common, and at length ventured to ask, "what are you going to do with me, father?" I am going to bind you apprentice to that blacksmith, replied Mr. Philips. Take your choice: return to college, or you must work. I had rather return, said the son. He did return, confessed his fault, was a good scholar and became a respectable man. If all parents were like Mr. Philips, the students at our Colleges would prove better students, or the nation would have a plentiful supply of blacksmiths.

The reason why Lawyers make long speeches is said to be their want of briefs.

A gentleman once inquiring of a boy when a piece of work would be done, received for reply that his father was on the lookout for a new job, and when he found one, that on hand would be finished forthwith.

Desultory Selections.

[From the Norfolk Herald, Sept. 15.]

The following is a literal copy of a handbill lately published in Liverpool. The person who was curious enough to preserve it during a voyage across the Atlantic, declares he saw with his own eyes in those of the wonderful child, the letters and figures mentioned in the handbill. What will the naturalists say to this?

Natural Wonder.—Just arrived in this town, under the patronage of the nobility of Scotland, one of the greatest Wonders in the World, in the detection of human guilt.—The marvellous work of divine providence is strikingly displayed in this wonderful boy, which the nobility and gentry are respectfully invited to behold. A woman residing in the Spring Holme, in the parish of Urr, in the county of Kirkcudbright, became pregnant, and the father of the child protested his innocence with the most solemn oaths, and said that he would not own the child unless God sent it into the world with its father's name on its forehead. To the astonishment and wonder of all, the child was born with his father's name, John Wood, in his right eye, and the year of his birth (1817) in his left eye.

The boy has been visited by the nobility and gentry, and also by the College of Physicians of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and also by a great number of Medical Men in other parts of the Kingdom, who allow him to be the greatest wonder ever beheld, and a warning to the guilty, to beware of rash vows.

The undermentioned are the names of some of the persons by whom the boy has been visited, and under their patronage:—His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, Lord Meadowbank, Lord Gillis and Glenlee, Sir David Smith, Dr. Macdowal, Kukedubright, Drs. Tompson and Smith, Newton Stewart, Drs. Wood, Thamarin, and Monroe, Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Dr. Alderson, Hull; Drs. Alderson and Mangle, York; Drs. Medcalf and Murphy, Leeds; Dr. Kenny, Halifax; Drs. Turner and Gordon, Manchester; Sherrat and Kendrick, Warrington. The above named Nobleman and Gentlemen have all closely inspected the boy, and given permission to insert their names to convince the Public there is no intention of fraud, but the work and power of an omnipotent God, to detect the guilty. The Boy cannot walk, but has a very good address, and being afflicted with the Water in the Head, was recommended by the Faculty to travel, to endeavour to improve his health.

The Tariff has excited the sensibility of England in a manner that may not be without its use. Complaints of such measures on the part of other nations, come from her, however, with a singularly ill grace. Her whole system has been such from a period even long anterior to her celebrated Navigation Act; her protections, her monopolies, have been so numerous and complicated, that before she has any right to complain she must either admit that she blames us for protecting ourselves, as she has done, or else must fairly acknowledge that her whole course of commercial legislation has been wrong. It is truly amusing to hear the threats of retaliation thrown out in Parliament, when it is perfectly obvious that she has had her retaliation so to speak, by anticipation, ever since we began to deal with each other as independent powers. It was well observed by Mr. Hume, in reply to Mr. Huskisson's remarks on this subject, that it would be well for England to set the example of liberality, by allowing the free importation of corn. It is the detested Corn Laws, says the Times, that are the source of all English misery, the obstruction of all improvements. But for them, British manufactures, trade and commerce would have taken a diffusion one-third greater; the revenue would have been more productive, the landed interest in a better condition, and England, not only an exporting country, but the great depository and carrier of corn. With such confessions in regard to one part

alone of her prohibitory system, one would think that England should be the first to begin in that system of liberality of which she vaunts so much, and in which she does so little.

Mr. Huskisson congratulates himself that the commerce of England, if restricted with America, will go on increasing with Asia, and the "immensely populous islands of the Asiatic sea." No doubt, British capital, if excluded from one branch of trade, will find its way into others; but the question is, whether with like profit and advantage to the country. To be turned from a trade established and well known, and of which the returns are speedy, to new ones, in more distant countries, and of which the returns are so much slower, is a disadvantage which is substantial, and cannot be concealed. He congratulates himself too, that the increase of the price of American cotton will have a tendency to increase the consumption of woollens.—Perhaps it may; it may, at any rate increase their relative consumption. But it will follow as inevitably, that the joint consumption of the two will be diminished by their augmented price and the income of England be so much decreased. In short, in one way or other, she will reap the fruits of her long continued system, retaliation to which she could hardly fail to expect from us as she has had it from other nations.

Baltimore American.

It is recorded of Solon, the celebrated law-giver of the Athenians, that when Croesus, in ostentation, shewed him his gold, he replied—"Sir, if any other come that hath better iron than you, he will be master of all this gold." Never was there uttered a more profound maxim in political economy than this. Industry is the wealth of a country; and the nation, or people who manufacture from the raw material, will be sure to be masters of the gold. History establishes this truth. What has made England great and powerful? Her industry, without doubt. She has made other countries, in a measure, tributary to her, by furnishing them with the necessaries and comforts of life, solely by the industry of his people. Spain may dig the gold, but England is sure to possess it. The American System will do the same for us.—[Salem Register.]

Elections of Maine and Vermont.

—The opposition have long been boasting of the wonderful things they were going to accomplish for the "idol" in Maine and Vermont. The Elections are now over, and we have the results, which are far better than we could have anticipated. The cause of the Administration has prevailed by unprecedented and overwhelming majorities in both States. Not a single Jackson man has been elected to Congress in Vermont, and the majority in the Legislature will be fifteen to one in favor of the Administration. In Maine our entire success has been equally certain. One of the two Jackson members of Congress from this State, has been allowed to stay at home, and a sound administration man elected in his place. The other was personally so popular, that no opposition was made to him. There were two Electoral Districts of which we were somewhat doubtful, and in the last cannot vassal of votes in anticipation, which we made for a friend, we allowed them to Jackson. But both have given very decided majorities for the Administration; and the whole Senate of Maine—chosen in twenty districts, will be for Adams: We happen to know that when the Portland mail reached Salem and Boston on Thursday evening, the Jackson men there "gave it up." New England, therefore, will present an undivided front.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The steadiness with which the Jackson papers have denied the charge made against General Jackson of having threatened to cut off the ears of Mr. Lacock, a Senator of the United States, and Chairman of the Committee which made the report so offensive to the Chieftain, may have induced many persons to set down the accusation as false and slanderous. Such it is the object and endeavor of the Jackson party to make it appear. But the following letter, written by an eye and an ear witness to the violence and menace, one whose character and standing, we are told, places him above the reach of impeachment on the score of veracity, will satisfy all whose minds are not closed wilfully and obstinately against truth, that the menace was uttered by General Jackson, and in the

presence of respectable witnesses, now living to give their testimony. We extract the letter from the Marylander of yesterday:—Nat. Journal

To the Editors of the Marylander.

SIR: As I have seen a recent publication of the Life of Gen. Andrew Jackson, (Philadelphia edition.) in which I am referred to as having heard the General threaten certain Senators of the United States with personal violence, such as cutting off ears, &c. I deem it proper to state what I heard and know in relation thereto.

When Gen. Jackson arrived in Baltimore, on his return from a tour to Philadelphia and New York, on the 27th February, 1819, I called to see him at the Fountain Inn, Light street, where he had taken quarters for himself and suite. On entering his room, I was introduced to him, and the customary salutations over, he, in a few minutes after, addressed himself to Dr. Branaugh, and one or more of his suite, respecting the report of the Committee of the United States Senate, of which, it appeared, he had just then heard, and of which, Abner Lacock, of Pennsylvania, was Chairman—which report was strong in reprehension of the General for his arbitrary conduct in the Seminole War, and to which he made the most vehement exceptions, swearing most furiously at Mr. Lacock, whom he denounced as a DAMN'D SCOUNDREL, who was concerned with the Contractor at Fort Scott by which he lost money, and which was the cause of his (Lacock's) hostility to him; and than BY GOD, HE, Gen. JACKSON, would cut the SCOUNDREL'S (Lacock's) ears off. On the next day, Sunday, 28th Feb. the General attended worship at the Unitarian Church, and dined with a party of gentlemen at Mrs. Durden's Boarding house, Hanover street, where I heard him REPEAT the same or similar threats of violence against the person of Mr. Lacock. At that dinner party, there were present Mr. Hugh Boyle, Mr. John F. Poos, Mr. Andrew Hall, and my brother JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, since deceased, of this city, and Mr. Humphreys, now of Philadelphia, and several others, whose names I do not recollect. These three gentlemen, first named, as well as the last, are now living, and can also bear witness to the truth of what I have stated. I was not at the public dinner given to the General on Monday, 1st March, and therefore I can say nothing of my own knowledge of his sayings and doings there, although I understood at the time, that he repeated the same threats.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Baltimore, Sept. 10, 1828.

Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends.—Some serious disturbances occurred at the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, which commenced at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on Monday, the 7th inst. The Society is divided into two parties, the one called "Orthodox," or Society of Friends, and the other, "Hicksites," or Friends. On Monday morning the Orthodox party obtained possession of the meeting house and closed the doors. Shortly after, the other party entered tumultuously, and a motion was made by one of them, while business was progressing, to appoint a new clerk: which was accordingly done, and he was placed in the clerk's seat. The Orthodox party then adjourned, to meet the next day at 10 o'clock. The next day the house was still in possession of the other party, and the Orthodox convened their meeting in the yard, and proceeded to the transaction of business. On Wednesday they met at the Short Creek meeting house, about half a mile distant from Mt. Pleasant. Western paper.

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship John Jay, Captain Holdridge, arrived at New York on the 17th September, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the evening of the 8th August.

The chief interest in England was, in regard to the corn crops, which it was found had been materially damaged by storms. The funds were affected by this apprehension, and fine wheat had been sold at 7s per quarter of 8 bushels, equal to \$2.6 per bushel.

The weather in France and on the continent seems to have been alike tempestuous.

A London paper of the evening of the 7th says that the weather is truly alarming. The crops of wheat throughout the kingdom have been greatly injured.

The Pairs papers—the *Gazette de France* in particular—of the 5th August, hold out the hope, on the authority of recent letters from Vienna, that the Turkish war will be brought to a speedy termination by means of an amicable arrangement. It is said that a report to this effect was generally current in that capital, and obtained so much credit as to occasion a considerable rise in the funds. It is added that the Courts of Vienna and London are conjointly using all their influence to induce the Emperor Nicholas to listen to pacific overtures from the Porte and that he has even signified his assent, on condition that several fortresses, particularly Siliatra, Glurjevo, and Varna, are placed in his hands as a security against a change of purpose on the part of the Porte. The Morning Herald, of August 7, is incredulous as to this and says: "Though the part ascribed to England and Austria is probable enough, we have great doubts that the Russian Monarch has made the compliances ascribed to him; and, in confirmation of the opinion, we have observed that not a hint of a pacific nature has appeared in any of the Russian Bulletins."

The Prussian State Gazette, of the 30th of July, and Hamburg papers to the 2d of August, have been received in London. The former contain a detailed account of the occurrences which marked the march of the Russian army from Karassou to Bazarjik.

The 10th Russian Bulletin gave but a summary account of those movements, merely stating that the "enemy were immediately repulsed and took flight." This reached London on the 4th, and the foregoing information has subsequently been derived from other official accounts. The Courier says there was more fighting than they had at first been led to suppose, and adds, "It appears, that when the vanguard, under Gen. Rudiger, was marching to Mangali, and before the head quarters had been removed from Karrassou, a division of Turkish cavalry, from Siliatra, had proceeded towards Bazardjik, but retired upon the advance of the Russian General. It seems to have been the intention of this division from Siliatra to effect a junction with another corps of Turkish cavalry from Choumla, which made its appearance near Bazardjik a few hours afterwards.

The advance of the Russians during these operations, was about fifty miles. The latest accounts from Odessa are any thing but pacific, as they announce the arrival of numerous trains of artillery as a daily occurrence. It is added that they are shipped, as soon as they arrive, for some point in the Black Sea; and we scarcely need add, that these immense preparations would not be continued if there were any prospect of peace. It appears, by accounts from the Kingdom of Poland, to the 22d ultimo, that several corps of the Polish army had presented addresses to the Grand Duke Constantine, to be allowed to take part in the war against the Turks; but that their request, though courteously received, had been refused.

There is a report of an engagement between the Russians and Turks between Shumla and Verna, having turned out very unfavorably to the former. The Morning Herald complains, that "while Russia is marching rapidly to Constantinople, France despatching a large army to the Morea, Austria collecting large bodies of troops close to the scene of action and a general war, according to them, is to break out in a few months, England has so far forgotten her usual course on such occasions as to stand by an idle spectator, and, though more interested than any of the three Powers, to act as if the affair did not at all concern her."

The London Sun of the 2d ult. says, "There will be a general war in Europe before Christmas. England avoids the struggle for the present, but will eventually be dragged in with an expense greater in proportion to the delay which she evinces in asserting her true station, and assuming an attitude becoming her moral power and national glory."

GREECE.

Accounts from Egina, of the 10th of June state that, to the general astonishment, George Mayromichel (son of the Mainote Prince,) A. Nako, and George Milati, the whole of them formerly at the

head of the Provincial Government, had been arrested, along with several Speculators and conveyed by orders of the President to Albanitska.—The individuals made prisoners belong, it seems, to a party denominated the "English of the Isles," which has been opposed to Capo d'Istria ever since his arrival. The Empress Dowager of Russia has given the present of 200,000 silver rubles (30,000/), to the distressed Greeks, and the Emp. Nicholas has advanced to the Nat. Bank the sum of 80,000/ at 5 per cent interest.

As to the relations of Great Britain with Portugal, it will be seen from what follows, that after expending an enormous sum in behalf of her "ancient ally" without much prospect of a compensation, and after withdrawing the troops when they might without danger or even trouble, have crushed the usurper, they are again called on by Don Pedro to aid in restoring his authority.

"We believe we have the satisfaction of announcing exclusively, that the sovereign of the Brazils has at length taken that decided part respecting the proceedings of Don Miguel which justly belongs to him as sovereign of Portugal. He has called, if we are rightly informed, not only on the British government to interpose in his behalf, and that of the infant Queen, but also on Austria and France, to support in his person, the rights of legitimacy. What steps our government may now deem it proper to adopt is not as yet of course known, but we should be inclined to believe, from the tenor of the King's speech, that no reluctance will be manifested in now embracing the cause of the Constitutionalists, and driving the usurper from the throne of Portugal. In the mean time the Marquis of Palmella remains as the Portuguese ambassador at this court; and Viscount Italyana has orders from the Emperor of Brazil to pay him his salary at the rate of 4,000/ a year. This fact is sufficient to show that Don Pedro is determined not to relinquish his rights, and that he only waits a favorable moment to crush the ungrateful monster who has dared to seize his throne and prerogative. The negotiations between Buenos Ayres and the Brazils have not as yet taken any favorable turn. Both parties are determined on war, and until war has worn out their resources, no peace, we fear, will be made. This country, we have been given to understand, has proposed to the conflicting parties to declare the Banda Oriental independent, and to garrison at its own expense, for five years, the Gibraltar of South America, we mean Monte Video; but such is the jealousy entertained by all parties of harboring a wish to retain permanent possession of it, that there is no hope of the arrangement being acceded to. Lord Strangford goes out again as ambassador to the Brazils.

Our Tariff continues to vex the opinions of the politically wise as much as ever, though they appear to have fallen somewhat in their tone. They begin to think that it will not be good policy to tax our cottons any farther. A writer in the Morning Chronicle says:—

"The only article of any value which England takes from America is cotton. If America grew only a minor instead of a major quantity of cotton consumed by Europe, then, indeed, England would punish thro' this article, as it will be shewn she does thro' all other Amer. articles, any want of subserviency to her interest; but upon Amer. cotton our principle manufacture depends; we cannot forego its use, nor dare we tax it for our own sake.

The folly of supplanting America by growing cotton in the East Indies is scarcely worthy of notice. Had it been possible to convert the filthy cotton of Bengal and Bombay into the American qualities of cotton, such an improvement would long since have taken place; but was it otherwise, the mere experiment of the means by which such a conversion is proposed to be brought about, would hand over the cotton manufacture of this country to France and the Netherlands.

The other articles of produce which England takes from America are of little value; but not being to be procured elsewhere, and being convenient framework for raising a revenue, they are admitted at duties of from 80 to 1200 per cent. on their value, viz:—

Value in America.	Duty in England.
Tobacco, 3d. per lb. pays	3s. 0d.
Turpentine, 4s.	4s. 4d.
Rice, 13s.	15s. 0d.
Asbes, 19s.	6s. 0d.
Timber, 15s.	50s. 0d.
Wheat worth, 32s.	30s. 8d.

"The effect of this moderate scale of duties is to exclude from British Markets every article the produce of the land or industry of those States in which reside nine-tenths of the consumers of English manufactures. Is it for the imposers of such duties to rail at America for not continuing to receive our goods at 15 per cent? Let us try them with 15 per cent. upon tobacco, instead of 3s. per lb. before we charge them as wanting in reciprocal liberality."

FRANCE.

The expedition to the Morea seems to be, at present, the principle subject of interest. It is not a little curious that so much difficulty is found in ascertaining the object of this expedition. Some of the French Journals, it appears, have even ventured so far as to state all the

particulars as to its organization, destination, object, &c. Others accuse them of developing the secret (why secret, if not hostile?) policy of the government; but the more probable supposition is, that neither party knows any thing about the affair. They seem to be a little jealous that King George did not notice the expedition in his speech. "The language of the King's speech (says the Journal des Debates) is timid, like the part which England has played in foreign politics, in the six months which have elapsed. With the exception of the outrage against the Battle of Novarina, the Duke of Wellington dismisses the Peers and Commons as he received them; the only difference, that in February he held out hopes, and that towards the end of July he laments realities." The Courier Francaise expresses itself still more provokingly, "The Ministry (it says) seek to disguise their impotence the best way they can. They discover that the Emperor of Russia found himself under the necessity of declaring war against the Ottoman Porte for reasons which relate exclusively to his own dominions; whence it follows that the entrance of the Russians into Constantinople—the conquest of Turkey—will be an event to which England ought to remain stranger. It is true that, by way of compensation, the Emperor Nicholas consents that his fleet in the Mediterranean should not act hostilely against the Porte without the concurrence of the other squadrons. This is a glorious indemnification for England, and his Imperial Majesty has made a great concession in renouncing the attack on Turkey by sea with eight or ten vessels, while he will occupy it immediately by land with three or four hundred thousand combatants. So long as Statesmen were at the head of the Cabinet of St. James's, they expressed themselves with more energy respecting events which may cause Great Britain to lose forever her influence in Europe. The English ministry could only descend to such an avowal of their weakness and incapacity, by being under the direction of a soldier, whom chance favoured once, and whom the spirit of party wished to puff off as the hero of the age." Now, why should France accuse the imbecility of England, if intending herself to follow the same policy, and allow Nicholas to do as he pleases? It seems to us, as we said a few days since, that the expedition to the Morea is a movement hostile to Russia, and that it is so considered in France.

From the New York American of Sept. 19.

The arrival of the Canada from Liverpool brings our London papers to the 15th ult. and leaves us still in suspense as to the issue of the battle—as a battle we think there will be, sanguinary and decisive—between the Turks and Russians at Shumla. The Russians, however, were on the field, and would not wait long, as delay only strengthened their opponents, and enervated their own troops, already suffering under the oppressive heat of the climate.

Great pains are taken in the English ministerial prints to prove that the French expedition to the Morea is undertaken with the full concurrence of England—so great pains as almost to induce a doubt of the fact.

The Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral of England, brother of the King, and heir presumptive of the throne, had resigned the naval department—at least the annexed article from the Courier (the ministerial paper) of the 14th, leaves little room to doubt it.

The reports circulated at all the club houses last night, of the resignation of the Lord High Admiral is said to be well founded. His royal highness is generally rumored to have resigned this morning.

The military Duke and Premier, could not agree with the naval and royal Duke; and the reigning sovereign sustaining his minister against the future sovereign, the latter had to yield.

The Sun intimates in relation to the ministry, that Mr. Peel was about to retire. This would not, we confess, at all surprise us. It is difficult for me, whom have been accustomed to the equality and comity of civil life, and to the weight and influence which talents and experience should confer on their possessors, to submit to the arbitrary and unquestioning rule of a military chief. Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston, the two most thorough business men of the Cabinet, were early driven from it by the military Premier, and we shall not be astonished if Mr. Peel be the next to go.

Sir Edward Codrington returns from his command in the Mediterranean of his own free accord, having, as is supposed, taken offence at the "untoward" in the King's speech.

Respecting the English crops of grain, much apprehension of a deficiency continued to be felt; and rumour obtained of the probable opening of the ports.—Speculation has already commenced in this market upon the strength of these apprehensions.

Ibrahim Pacha, it will be seen, is about to evacuate the Morea with his Egyptians. That will not, however, prevent the French expedition from proceeding.

Ireland.—From the tone of the last English papers we gather that an apprehension prevails of some great political explosion in Ireland being about to take

place. The Dublin Evening Post speaks of the "ASTONISHING" tranquillity which every where prevails, placing an emphasis on the adjective which gives it the meaning of *alarming* as well as "astonishing." The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser says that an order has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant for a return of the enrolled yeomen in each corps in Ireland, and of the arms and ammunition in their possession. Nightly meetings are held at which the people assemble in thousands; and the sudden reinforcement of the army in Ireland seems to show that the Government are not without fears of some important movement. It is further stated that an interview had taken place between the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. O'Connell at which it was proposed and agreed to, on the one side, that all the arms in the possession of Ribbonmen and other illegal associations should be given up; and on the other, that the arms of the Orangemen and Yeomanry should be surrendered. The Yeomanry demur, and some of the regiments declare they will neither parade, nor throw down their arms. Whatever else these circumstances portend, they indicate the fears of the Government.

National Journal.

It is very probable from the complexion of the accounts received by the last vessels from Liverpool, that the harvest in great Britain has generally failed. In France, also, there has been less than an average crop; and the warehouses of the continent are said to contain but a small aggregate of flour. It is computed that the average value of the grain crops of England is about 120 millions sterling, of which there may be this year a deficiency of about one tenth, or 12 millions. The supply to be drawn from the continent, will not be more than one million; and the London papers admit that it is to this country alone that England can look for a supply to relieve her necessities. How will the West India Islands be supplied? Will the British Government re-open a direct intercourse, or force her colonies to receive provisions by the circuitous route? Canada will have no superfluous supplies, the crops there have suffered in common with those of Europe. Immediately on the arrival of this news, flour in Baltimore and Philadelphia advanced in price to seven dollars a barrel. ib.

Rail Road Travelling.—We learn from a Liverpool paper, that on 12 miles of the Darlington rail-road, the descent is so great that carriages move by their own gravity, and that it is customary to take out the horses, from the passenger coaches, and lead them behind. This has been found very fatiguing to the horse, from the rapid rate which the carriage moves, and an experiment has been made, of placing the horse on a small platform, on small wheels behind the carriage, with a supply of provender before him, by which means he preserves his strength for the parts of the road on which his services are needed. It is stated that in consequence of the experiment, the proprietors have ordered several wagons to be built for this purpose.

Boston Adver.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

Take Notice!—Elijah Slider, a minister of the Gospel, wishes to inform the public that he has had authority to solemnize marriage from the year 1827, in March, and desires a part of the patronage. If they will grant him their custom, he proposes to marry for one dollar, if not taken five miles from home, or seventy-five cents at his own house. He will be found one mile from Dayton, on the Cincinnati road, Jefferson street.—*ALSO.*—The said Slider will pay the highest market price for linen and cotton Rags delivered at his store, either in Goods or Cash.

August 25th, 1828.

The Editor of the London New Monthly Magazine has noticed a poem called "Tecumseh, or the Warrior of the West," by an English officer. The reviewer very gravely asserts that "the Kentuckians skinned the fallen warrior to make razor straps of his hide—proof of Kentucky civilization, which the Americans of other States refer to in proof of their charges against that, of being a semi-barbarous province!" A great quantity of information might be gleaned from these London Reviews.

Boston Courier.

A French child has arrived in London with its parents, which has in distinct and legible printed capital characters, round the ball of the right eye, "Napoleon, Empereur;" and round that of the left, "Empereur Napoleon." The eyes are blue, and the letters appear of the same color. The Marchioness of Devonshire is to show the child to the King, before the public can see her. The parents have letters to all the chief Medical men in London, and to the Duke of Sussex, who had been previously made acquainted with this most extraordinary phenomenon.

London Paper.

The Emperor of Russia is building a Church, which, it is said, he intends shall be the largest ever built. There will be 42 stone columns, 34 feet high, weighing 120 tons, each seven feet in diameter, and each of one solid piece of rock.

Nat. Journal.

Pennsylvania.—The Bucks County Intelligencer speaks in confident language of the success of the Administration ticket for the Congressional District now presented in Congress by Messrs. Ingham and Wolf. The Intelligencer says:

"Proceedings of meetings which are holding all around us, claim our attention, and the people who have become alarmed at the danger, desire, through our columns, to warn their fellow citizens. We are pleased to see this. It is a gratifying and conclusive evidence that they are rising in their strength to preserve the Constitution from violation—their liberties, equal rights and privileges sacred, and their civil institutions from pollution. The disorganizing movements at the South, the high-toned and proscriptive measures of the Jackson party elsewhere, have roused and are rousing the people."

The same paper, in reference to the state of public opinion among the German population, says: "The Germans are awake, and well understand the little baits thrown out for them to nibble at."

There is every probability that Messrs. Ingham and Wolf will be instructed, by the vote of the people of their District, to make way for the Administration candidates, Thomas G. Kennedy and James M. Porter, who are nominated to represent that District in the next Congress.

New York.—This great state is looked to by the two parties which agitate the Union upon the subject of the Presidential election, as holding the balance, and all are watching with solicitude, for such signs as indicate the side she will at last take. It is an undoubted fact that the elections twelve months ago, so far from proving New York to be for Jacksons, demonstrated the very reverse. The Presidential election was no where made a test, but in the city of New York, where the election itself was controlled by foreigners; and some three or four counties where the Jacksonians thought themselves strongest. There is no manner of doubt that the mass of the New York population was then, as they now are, against Jackson and the last election proved nothing in the world but that the people approved the system of regular nomination. In the course of the past summer a convention of delegates from the several counties of the state, composed of the most respectable and intelligent Republicans, have met and declared their views in relation to the Presidential election. Their measures, it is believed, have had the happiest effects; and little doubt is now entertained by the best informed and candid part of the community, that Mr. Adams will receive 24 or 25 of the votes of that state. Whig.

Noah's Enquirer of Saturday, contains the following paragraph:

"The people on the Connecticut River, are CRAZY about the steamboat Blanchar. So are the folks of Boston with the Ben. Franklin. We like this. They will soon think more favorably of Jackson."

So Major, you think if the people get crazy, they will think more favorably of Jackson. We have always known that the Jackson leaders depended for success on exciting the passions of the people—but thought you had more prudence than to own you are glad to see the people getting crazy, that they may think more favorably of Jackson. We trust there will, however, be sane persons enough left, to keep the Idol out.

Whig.

From the Boston Commercial, of Sept. 12.

Trade and Manufactures.—A brig was cleared yesterday at our Custom House, for the North West Coast, having on board six hundred and forty-six bales of Domestic Cottons, valued at forty-eight thousand dollars. A ship also cleared for Valparaiso, with nearly five hundred bales of the same commodity.

A Cure for the Ague and Fever, that has never failed in five hundred cases.—1-2 oz. of cloves, 1-2 oz. of crenet Tartar, 1 oz. of Peruvian bark, well pulverised. Put them into a bottle of best port wine, and take the decoction or tincture on the well days, as fast as the stomach will receive it. As there are more persons affected with the fever and ague than at any former period, [in the opinion of many of the faculty.] the publication of the above recipe will entitle you to the thanks of numbers who now labor under that disorder.

N.Y. Evening Post.

If we may be allowed to add one to the singular coincidences of the age, we will present it in the following fact: On the 21st of January, 1815, General Jackson, in his address to the army, congratulated his fellow soldiers that through the intervention of Providence, only six Americans were killed in the battle of New-Orleans. On the 22d of January, General Jackson signed the death warrants of six militia men, who, in the assertion of their rights as citizens, were seized, imprisoned, and sentenced to be shot. The paternal kindness of their own General was therefore as destructive as the hostility of the whole British Army. The fact will make a singular appearance in history.

Anti-Unionists are in politics what Atheists are in religion—their object is DESTRUCTION without offering a substitute for what they destroy.

Mississippi Galaxy.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered
"the most valuable public character we had
abroad;"

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1783, esteemed so
highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I con-
gratulate your country on their prospects in
this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate
a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General
Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to
the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from
the beginning by an Opposition unexampled
for its bitterness and violence, has been sin-
gularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides de-
fraying the expenses of government, (great
and extravagant as they are said to be by his
opponents)—and besides applying upwards of
TWELVE MILLIONS to works of pub-
lic improvement and national defence,—HAS
**PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MIL-
LIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the
Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Inter-
ests and Honor of his Country.

North-Carolina Electors.

First District—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second, Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth, Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery,
Fifth, Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth, Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh, Benj. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth, James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth, William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth, Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh, Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank.
Thirteenth, William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blakely, of Craven,
Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

NO. II.

MR. PRINTER.—In my first number, I follow-
ed the committee as closely, perhaps, as they
would have chosen, up to the remarks they
have made upon the precedents that were fol-
lowed in the election of Mr. Adams. Before
we take our leave of Mr. Clay, I beg the indul-
gence of your readers for a passing remark on an
emphatic question proposed by the committee :
They ask, "Do you now want further proof,
fellow-citizens, of bargain and collusion, in the
election of the chief magistrate?" This prac-
tice of asking a question instead of making an
affirmation, has its advantages; one plain one
is, that in this shape the most ridiculous and
suspicious matters may escape detection. But
as the committee have set the example, I have a
right to the use of this weapon: I hope they
will not take any exceptions against my follow-
ing this precedent. I ask the members of this
committee, if they believe the charge them-
selves? Let them answer according to the
requirements of their consciences and as they
shall expect to account for the same, when the
squabbles about earthly concerns shall have
lost all their consequence. I know many of
these Gentlemen: their address shows that they
have read Clay's defence; they are capable,
some of them eminently capable, of judging of
the value of testimony: I cannot believe, af-
ter allowing largely for the blinding influence of
party feelings, that either of them, for a mom-
ent, believes this charge, now operating with
irresistible force against the cause they advo-
cate. I am sick of exposing the aberrations
of the committee, and will not inquire into the
motive that might have induced them to im-
press on the public an opinion that, in my
"honest" opinion, none of them entertains.

I notice another assertion of the committee,
not for its importance on the present occasion,
but to show the wanton disregard of th'ir mot-
to, even in a case where "truth would pay as
well." Speaking of the "precedent," by
means of which the Secretary of State has some-
times been called to the presidency, in which
there is a mixture of truth and error, it being,
perhaps, true that every man who has filled
the Presidential chair since John Adams, had
been, at some time, Secretary of State,—al-
though some have been secretaries who never
have been presidents, and Thomas Jefferson
was not Secretary at the time of his elevation,
—the clause to which I allude is conceived in
these terms: "Nor is it less true, that the con-
nection between these two offices has been, un-
til the last presidential contest, considered as
certain as that existing between the reigning
monarch of the British government and the le-
gal heir to the throne."

It would be vain to attempt to show the fal-
lacy of this sentence. I deplore the frailty of
human nature, that urges men so far as not
even to save appearances in their assertions.
Was there not opposition to Jefferson, to Mad-
ison and to Monroe? Were their opponents
held and deemed to be traitors to their country,
whose heads, severed from their bodies, gave
bloody proof of their treachery? Blessed be
God, he has hitherto saved us from military
despotism as a nation, although some few indi-
viduals, at a distance from the seat of govern-
ment, have experienced its desolating influ-
ence.

The reader will doubtless be surprised, as I
was myself, to find in so short a space as we
have already examined, that a committee, com-
posed of worthy and respectable citizens,
known to the district which they address,
should have fallen into so many mistakes, if
their errors deserve no harsher name; but we
have no cause for regret; it will be of service,
we conceive. It will enable us to account, in
a great measure, for the multiplied aspersions,
misrepresentations and falsities with which the
administration has been assailed. The com-
mittee have gleaned among these, have new
dressed some of them, and have hoped, by the
weight of their characters, to pass them off on

the public. If such has been the case among
ourselves, and such the course of gent'lemen,
who can only expect to gratify their love of
change, w'll m'y we expect that the general
and those that hope to share largely of the
loaves and the fishes, upon his elevation, should
be still less scrupulous.

The committee, when they leave the Secreta-
ry and turn towards the President, continue
the same course of misrepresentation. Be it
our business to point out a few of them. They
say, "till the year 1807, John Q. Adams was
among the most distinguished of the party
called federal"—we deny it. That he was,
long before that time, one of the most distin-
guished men in the Union, is granted; that e-
ver he was, till this day, a distinguished head
of a party, is seriously denied, and proof is de-
manded. The committee go on to represent
him as opposed to the administration of Jeffer-
son and voting against taking possession of
Louisiana; the former charge was not in the
record, and this is directly in contradiction
of the record and of the facts. The truth is, he
ably advocated the taking possession of Louisi-
ana, and was a member of every committee of
the Senate raised on that subject. And during
40 years' service, the committee have been able
to select only one other charge; they say
that he called "the government, in the year
1814, feeble and penurious."

I thank the committee for having once, in
their publication, remembered the terms on
which they set out, and especially, I am obli-
ged to them for having given us correctly a copy
of part of a letter from which this charge is
drawn. Had they been thus liberal throughout,
they would have spared me the thankless
task of exposing their mistakes. The sentiments
contained in the extract of a letter to L. Harris,
do honor to the man that uttered them: they are a noble instance of the true
feelings of a patriot, bewailing the distresses
with which his country is afflicted, at the very
time she would be able to ward off the blows, if
her citizens were not divided among themselves,
and had an energetic and liberal government,
with a force on the sea and the land, correspond-
ing with the occasion. It is true the committee
are not thus liberal in their application of
this letter. They must have very short memo-
ries, otherwise it is hardly possible, that after
having alleged that Adams had designated the
government as "penurious," because it had
withheld \$4,500 of his outfit from St. Petersburg
to Ghent, do, within the space of ten lines,
give us an extract of his letter, which, being pro-
duced by them, the whole of it is evidence,
and being so, completely disproves their un-
warranted assertion. It is however true, that
Mr. Adams claimed and was allowed by Pres-
ident Monroe and Mr. Wirt, the Attorney Gen-
eral, the sum of \$9,000 for his outfit from one
court of Europe to another; it is true, though
they were 2000 miles apart. The committee
willingly shutting their eyes to the vigilance,
economy and prudence rarely equalled, which
have distinguished our National Government
since the election of Mr. Adams, have sought
with sufficient malignancy, but with little suc-
cess, for charges against his administration.
No human being is entirely free from error.
Absolute perfection is a divine attribute. It
is not claimed for Mr. Adams, although it is
verily believed, that his administration will bear
a comparison with any that have preceded it,
and naturally reminds us of the purest days of
ancient Greece and Rome. Mr. A. neither claims
nor exercises any powers than those claimed
& exercised by his predecessors, nor other than
those allowed by the constitution and laws of
the country. The appointment of the postmas-
ter at Nashville and the allowance to Mr. King
were fully warranted by the laws and usages of
the nation; and as the committee have been
able in the three years that Adams has been
President, to find only these faults, none of
which are indeed faults, they have in utter des-
pair of finding any thing to criminate in his
public character, fallen with the fangs of harpies
on his supposed avarice. As they are unable
to bring any fact in his public or in his pri-
vate life to support this charge, except the
aforesaid letter to Harris, I presume that they
are by this time sufficiently ashamed of having
produced a passage which so evidently militates
against their cause: ashamed they may well be,
not for producing the letter, but for finding
therein what none but the prejudices and interested
could find, matter of reprehension.
Blessed at this time above all the nations
of the earth; peace in all our borders; a treasury
adequate to the supply of all the wants of
the government; and a revenue sufficient to
extinguish with rapidity the debts incurred
by the nation in former days, we need only
wisdom to perceive our situation, and the
continued favors of a benign providence, to
preserve our liberties, to make us a great and
a happy people.

PHOCION.

Virginia.—The last Richmond Whig,
a paper which has uniformly exhibited
a great degree of candor in its calcula-
tions, and particularly as to the vote of
Virginia, says—"We say it fearlessly,
Virginia is yet in our power." There are
105 counties in that State; and "it is
believed, from the best sources of informa-
tion, that the administration will obtain
majorities in forty, that in sixteen others
the majority is doubtful, and that in the remainder,
with the exception of 8 or 10, there are strong
minorities." From this view, it will be readily per-
ceived that the prospect in the "Old
Dominion" is encouraging; and with
proper exertions on the part of our
friends in that state, we may confidently
hope that she will be found, on the day
of trial, on the side of the present much
abused and calumniated Administration,
whose cause is now emphatically the
cause of the country.

Pennsylvania.—In this strong hold of
the Hero, the pillars of Jacksonism are
tottering to their foundations. That a
great revolution has taken place in that
State, we have the most undeniable proof,
both from public and private sources—
the Jacksonians cannot deny it, however
much they may attempt to hide the fact
—and "revolutions never go back-

wards." Pennsylvania has been consid-
ered so certain for Jackson, that many
persons can hardly believe it possible
that her vote will be given to the Ad-
ministration; but such may be assured,
that from present indications, it is an
event by no means improbable. That he
support will be given to Adams is
much more probable, than that many
of the votes calculated on with confi-
dence for Jackson, and without which he
cannot be elected, will be given to him.

New-York.—In this State the heroes
are destined to experience a signal defeat.
Their only hope of success, is their confi-
dence in the superior powers of Van
Buren at intrigue and management; but
this arch-intriguer will fail in this elec-
tion as he did in the last. The vote is
with the people, who cannot be bought,
and who will not be managed; and they
will sustain Mr. Adams, because they
have every thing to lose and nothing to
gain, by the success of his rival. Their
interests are identified with the policy
and measures of the present Administra-
tion; and they will not put them to hazard,
by voting for a "military chieftain,"
who has no fixed principles on political
economy, but is claimed by parties as op-
posite in their principles as light is to
darkness—by the anti-tariffists and dis-
unionists in South-Carolina and Georgia,
and by the thorough-going supporters of
the tariff among his partisans in Penn-
sylvania and the western states. A large
majority of the electoral vote of New-
York may be safely calculated on for Ad-
ams; indeed, it will be matter of no little
surprise, should Jackson obtain even
one-sixth.

Maine.—In a corner of this State, the
heroes had effected a lodgement, and we
were induced to think it somewhat prob-
able, from their extravagant boastings,
that they might carry one district; but
in the recent elections they have been
ousted, "horse foot and dragoons." The
delusion has been dispelled—and it has
been shown in Maine, as it will be in
New-York, that the strength of Jackson
is altogether *on paper*—he has none at the
polls.

The following paragraph, being an ex-
tract from a letter to the editor of the
Charleston Courier, shows in what light
the intemperate proceedings in South-
Carolina and Georgia, on the Tariff
question, are viewed in Great Britain.
The manufacturers there calculate on a
"good market at the South," as soon as
the Union is dissolved; an event which
they expect will soon take place. S. Car-
olina and Georgia will soon be the thea-
tre of British intrigue, if they be not
now; and other Henrys may ere long be
among us, to fan the flame of disaffection,
and take advantage of the first fa-
vorable opportunity to attempt a re-union
of a portion of this country to the British
monarchy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this
State, now travelling in Great Brit-
ain.—It is dated *Edinburgh, July 26th.*
I have found it a very unfavorable time
to visit Manufacturing Establishments,
just at the moment they have learned the
passing of our Tariff. The woolen manu-
facturers appear to feel it most sensibly,
and view every look of an American at a
spindle or piece of woolen machinery
with a very jealous eye. The English
papers are re-publishing all the inflam-
matory articles on this subject, which a-
bound in the *Georgia Southerner*, the *Char-
leston Mercury*, and other papers of the
same stamp, so that the manufacturers
console themselves with the hope of a
good market at the South, as soon as a
division of the Union of the States takes
place, which they consider as not far dis-
tant.

The Jackson central committee have pub-
lished a long address to the people of this
State, in which they endeavor, as a matter of
course, to obscure the merits and claims of Mr.
Adams, while they burnish the character and
exaggerate the pretensions of Gen. Jackson.
To expose the misrepresentations in this
address would be useless:—they will be swallowed
with avidity by all those, who "hold AL-
LEGIANCE to General Jackson, under all cir-
cumstances, to be the *first duty*;" but we can-
not help quoting from it a paragraph, which, by
the change of a word or two, strikingly depicts
the conduct of the leaders and editors of the
Jackson party during the present contest. It
is this:—"Pamphlets and essays, filled with
falsehoods and calumny, have for months past
given to the Jackson press full employment.
For the circulation of these, the usual means

of transmission have not been thought suffi-
cient; but members of Congress"—as for in-
stance, Thos. P. Moore, commonly called
"Free Tom." *cum multis aliis*,—"have con-
descended to abuse their privilege of franking
until the stage wagons have groaned under the
over loaded mails, and the horses have been
jaded by the unaccustomed weight. The life
of Adams has been scanned from youth to man-
hood, from manhood to old age; every infi-
rmity of temper "that flesh is heir to," has been
sought for with busy malice, and set before
the public with every aggravation which inge-
nuity could devise—every part of his life, both
public and private, which was liable to misre-
presentation, has been perverted; and lest these
modes of attack should prove insufficient to de-
stroy his hard earned fame, calumnious stories
have been directly invented,"—as the forgeries
of Wood, and a thousand other slanders, which
we have neither time, nor room, nor inclination
to name,—"and with *unblushing impu-
deance asserted," by Noah, Coleman, Ritchie,
Duff & Co. "to be real transactions. During
this long continued system of vilification, it
has been to no purpose to rectify perversion
and refute falsehood," as the continual repetition
of the bargain and corruption calumny, af-
ter it has been again and again triumphantly
refuted, abundantly proves. "The same stories
have been reiterated with increased assur-
ance, or their place supplied by new inven-
tions of yet greater atrocity"—for example, the
abominable slanders on Mrs. Adams, published
by Duff Green, Isaac Hill, & other kindred spirits;
and numberless other calumnies, wilful and
malicious, and foul as false. For this char-
acteristic description, we feel indebted to the Jack-
son central committee; and we cheerfully ac-
knowledge the obligation.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

From the Somerset (Maryland) Iris.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Salisbury,
Maryland, dated August 28th, 1828.

"At a militia meeting, commanded by Capt.
Gideon Smith, in Worcester County, on the 23d
inst. proposition was made, to take the senti-
ment on the Presidential question; when
there appeared fortho' the Adminstration fifty-one
votes, for Jackson seven. The peculiar merit
of this 'Sign' is, that it comes from a district
claimed by the Opposition.

More Signs.—They come upon us so rapidly
that we are compelled, for want of space, to
give them in abstract.

Recent Militia Meetings.

County	Place	Capt.	Adm.	Jack.
Worcester	Newton	Hearn	65	8
Do.	Boston	Hall	66	5
Somerset	Bells	Whitsington	65	4
Do.	Rehoboth	Tylers	57	6

A real Sign!—At a wedding party a few
days since, in Washington county, Md. there
were 65 voters present, 60 of whom were for the
Administration, 2 for Jackson, and 3 on the
fence.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM NEW-YORK.

FROM THE ALBANY CHRONICLE.

The re-assembling of our Legislature has en-
abled us to obtain information of the present
indications of public sentiment in all parts of
our State. The information thus obtained is
even more favorable than previous accounts had
led us to anticipate. Not only are we re-assured
of getting all which we have hitherto claimed,
but hope begins to dawn brightly upon us,
from certain quarters of the State which hith-
erto we had considered certain for the Militia
Chieftain.

"Have you seen the abominable lies
they are publishing against Gen. Jack-
son," said a friend of the hero, some
days ago, to an old acquaintance, whom
he supposed to be of the same faith.
"What, do they publish lies against the
General?" "Ave, in faith they do."
"That is certainly very reprehensible
and altogether unnecessary, as there is
TRUTH sufficient to condemn him with-
out the publication of a single falsehood."

"I see what you are," exclaimed the He-
roite, as he edged off in rather a hurried
pace.

There are in England 60,000 power-
looms, which weave 1,254,000 yards of
cloth per day.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

Cotton 9½ a 10½; bagging 21 a 23; bacon
7 a 10; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 17; flour 4 a
4 25; flaxseed 75; iron 5½ a 6½; lard 8 a 9½;
molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar
common, 8 a 9½;

POETRY.

FROM THE ROCHESTER (N. Y.) TELEGRAPH.

CANAL BOAT SONG.

AIR—"Meeting of the Waters."

Full free o'er the waters our bonny boat glides,
Nor wait we for fair winds, nor stay we for tides;
Thro' fair fields and meadows—thru' country
and town,
All gaily and gladly our course we hold on.

From the lake to the river—from river to lake,
Full freighted or light, we still leave a wake;
From the west bearing all that a rich country
yields,

To the labor which makes the morn glad in the
fields.

Returning again from the river's bright breast,
Bear the products of climes afar off to the west;
And add to the backwoodsman's comfort and
ease
All that commerce can give by its spoils of the
seas.

Our 'Ditch' is the pride and strength of the
State.

Its wealth gives it power and its glory gives
weight—

While the greenwoods shall echo our bugles'
shril swell,

We'll remember New-York and its Erie Canal.

Then free o'er the waters our bonny boat glide,
Nor wait thou for fair wind, nor stay thou for
tide!

Thro' fair fields and meadows—thru' country
and town,

All gaily and gladly our course we hold on.

A—

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

MR. HASTINGS was a reputable merchant in —, a country town in England. He married young, and had a numerous family, over whom, as his temper was hasty and ungovernable, he exercised the parental authority with harshness and severity. His wife, who was a pattern of female mildness and gentleness, made it her study, by every softening and conciliatory art, to keep her husband in good humor with herself and children, but often failed in both.

Charles, their eldest son, had one of those dispositions which, though easily managed by gentle methods, always revolted against the exertion of passionate and vigorous authority. It was therefore impossible that he should avoid frequent and angry disputes with his father, whose sternness and severity he returned with unyielding obstinacy. These unhappy contests acquired such additional force with increasing years, that when the youth had reached the age of fifteen, his father, in a fit of anger, turned him out of doors, with an injunction to depart and never see his face again.

The lad's spirit was too high to render a repetition of the command necessary. Unprovided as he was, he set out immediately on foot for London: where, after much hardship and fatigue, he arrived, and finding an East India captain with whom his father had some acquaintance, obtained leave to accompany him in a voyage which commenced in a few days.

Exasperated as Mr. Hastings was, he could not help regretting that his son had so well obeyed the command which his passion had dictated; and the mother, for whom the youth had always testified the greatest affection, was long inconsolable. From their repeated inquiries, they were only able to learn that their son had gone to sea; but to what part, and in what situation, they could not discover.

To this cause of distress was soon added that of a decline in their circumstances, owing to repeated losses in trade. After an ineffectual struggle of a few years, they were obliged to retire to a small house in a neighboring village, where, almost consumed by grief, with health and spirits broken, they lived in indigence and obscurity. One advantage, however, occurred to Mr. Hastings from his misfortune; his temper was gradually softened, his passion subsided, and he attempted to alleviate by kindness the sufferings of his partners in affliction, behaving with the greatest tenderness to his wife, of whose amiable qualities he became every day more sensible.

Charles, in the mean time, was passing through various scenes of fortune. His first setting out was unfavorable. The captain, to whom he had greatly recommended himself by his assiduities, died on the passage; and he was set ashore at Madras, without money, patron, or friend. He was almost ready to perish from want, when an opulent merchant of the factory took compassion on him and carried him to his house. Af-

ter witnessing his diligence and fidelity for some time, in a very low employment, the gentleman advanced him to his countinghouse, and initiated him into the commercial business of the settlement.

During a short probation in this office, the youth exhibited such tokens of capacity that he was thought a proper person to be sent a distance up the country, to a trading post of some consequence. He here managed some difficult and important concerns with so much address, and acted on some critical emergencies with such propriety and resolution, that he acquired the confidence of the whole factory. He was soon promoted to a lucrative and honorable station, and began to make a fortune with the rapidity peculiar to that country.

The impression of injury with which he had left his father's house, and the subsequent hardships he underwent, for some time suppressed his filial affection. He thought of home as the scene of severe and unmerited chastisement. By degrees, however, as better prospects opened upon him, his feelings became changed; he melted at the recollection of the uniform kindness of his mother, and playful endearments of his brothers and sisters. He even formed excuses for his father's severity, and condemned his own obstinacy, as at least equally blamable. He grew so uneasy under these impressions, that not all the flattering prospects before him could induce him to delay any longer an interview, which he so ardently desired. He collected all his property and took passage for England, where he arrived, after an absence of nine years.

On landing he met with a townsman, who informed him of the melancholy change in his father's situation. With a heart agitated by every tender emotion, he instantly set off for the place of their abode. It was towards the approach of evening, when the unhappy couple, in melancholy despondence, sat by their gloomy fire. A letter which Mr. Hastings had that day received from the landlord of his little habitation, to whom he was somewhat in arrears, threw more than usual dejection over the family. Holding the letter in his hand, "What shall we do?" said he, "he threatens to turn us out of doors—an unfeeling man! But how can I expect more mercy from a stranger than I showed to my own son?" The reflection was too much for Mrs. Hastings to bear; she wrung her hands; sobbed and wept bitterly.—Not a thought of her present condition dwelt on her mind; she felt only for her long lost son. The eldest daughter, whose elegance of form was ill concealed by the meanness of her dress, while the sympathetic tears trickled down her cheeks, endeavored to console her. The father sighed from the bottom of his heart; and two youths, his eldest remaining sons, hung over the mournful scene with looks of settled melancholy.—Some of the younger children, as yet unconscious of sorrow, were seated round the door. They ran with the news that a chaise had stopped before the house, and a fine gentleman was getting out of it. He entered a moment after, when, on viewing the group before him, he had only strength enough to stagger to a chair and fainted. The family crowded around him, and the mother, looking eagerly in his face, cried, "My son! my son!" and sunk down beside him. The father stood with his hands clasped in astonishment, and then dropped on his knees and exclaimed, "Heaven, I thank thee." He then flew to his son, clasped him in his arms and recalled him to life. His recollections no sooner returned, than he asked his father's forgiveness.—"Forgive you, Charles?" said the father—"It is I who need forgiveness." The mother, in the mean time, lay almost senseless in the arms of her daughter. It was long before she had strength to endure the sight of her son, whom she had so long desired to see. The whole family were overjoyed, and the eldest sister, who easily recollects the beloved companion of her youth, exhibited marks of the liveliest sensibility.

After the first tender greetings and inquiries were over, Charles briefly related to his parents the various events that had befallen him; softening however the distressful parts, lest he should renew sensations already too painful. He concluded with acquainting them that all he had acquired was theirs; and that he gave up the whole to their disposal, and should only consider himself as a sharer with the rest of the children. The father would not accept the offer, but borrowing a considerable share of his son's property, he associated him with himself in a mercantile concern, by which he was enabled to regain his former opulence.

Washington and Napoleon.—The

age has been prolific of character, and it should be prolific in the lessons it conveys. I think a mighty moral is taught by the character of Washington & Napoleon. A parallel between these eminent men is impossible; but a comparison is easy indeed. To say that the former lived for others, and the latter solely for himself, is to say no more than what most men see, and feel, and acknowledge. To endeavour to magnify the exploits of the latter, by putting them in contrast with those of the former, would be unjust, since accident and not merit was at the bottom of this distinction. It should, however, never be forgotten, that the first achieved all he aimed at, which was all that man should do; and that the last failed, from an incompetency of estimating his own powers. The error of the latter is the more unpardonable, since to gross want of judgment, must be added unworthiness of purpose; nor is it any degree lessened by the circumstance that he sinned in the presence of so bright and so glorious an example. If there be any so weak as to believe the asseverations of Napoleon, that he fought for aught but self, let them try his patriotism by the same test as that of Washington. It is true that, in mere extent of achievement, the hero of France vastly outstripped the patriot of America; but the latter not only wanted a theatre for his actions, but he was often deficient in means. Merit is of a nature too comparative to be rashly reduced to results; but strip these men of their accidental and adventitious advantages, and regard them steadily. The military career of Napoleon was run in the current of prosperity, while that of Washington was a constant, but manly struggle, against a combination of the most adverse circumstances. In addition to this important fact, the one considered his troops as the devoted instruments of his own purposes, and he used them accordingly; while the other looked on his followers not only as the sole guardians of a country to which they were devoted, but as an important portion of that community for whose happiness he was contending. Napoleon was greatest in prosperity; but the fame of Washington is as equal as his character.

Authentic Anecdote.—When, during the late war, Admiral Warren was lying in the Chesapeake, Captain Smith was sent by Commodore Stewart, then at Norfolk, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. The news had just arrived of the capture of the Java, and the Admiral, speaking of that event, asked Captain Smith how it happened that our frigates were so successful in taking theirs. Captain Smith answered, that he knew no reason for it unless it was that we fought better. "No," said the Admiral, "that cannot be; the reason is, that two thirds of your crews are British seamen."—"Then," replied Captain Smith, "the other third being Americans, makes the whole difference." The Admiral attempted no further explanation or argument on the knotty subject.

We doubt if the records of wit can produce a more happy repartee. I was prompt and sharp; and at the same time goes to the very heart and marrow of the question. It is one of those pushes that can neither be parried nor returned. It closed the game; the Admiral had not another move.

Courtship.—A country Doctor, of homely breeding, courted a brisk girl, the daughter of a farmer, who was persuaded by her father to marry him, he having a pretty good estate. Accordingly the day was appointed. But shortly after, spying a mare on which the old man used to ride, and for which her easy gait was much esteemed, he, the Doctor, desired to have her given in to complete his matrimonial bargain, but being refused, he flung away in a huff and told the father that he might keep his daughter. The girl was delighted with this rupture; but soon after, the Doctor repented of his folly, and came again to see her, when she was at home alone. She pretended to have no knowledge of him. "Why, it is strange," said he, "that you should so soon forget me. I am your old admirer, the Doctor."

"I cry your mercy, sir," replied she, "I do remember me of such person; you are the gentleman, who came wooing my father's gray mare. Your mistress is grazing in the orchard, and you may make your addresses to her, if you please."

It is scarcely necessary to add, that this repartee so dashed him, that he never had the face to speak to her afterwards.—Middlesex Gaz.

Conscience.—An Indian being among his white neighbours, asked for a little tobacco to smoke, one of them having some loose in his pocket, gave him a handful. The following day the Indian came back inquiring for the donor, saying he had found a quarter dollar among the tobacco. Being told it was given him, he might keep it, he answered, pointing to his breast, "I got a

good and a bad man here—and the good man say it an't mine, I must return it to the owner. The bad man say that, why he give it to you, and it is your own: the good man say that not right; the tobacco is yours, not the money; the bad man say never mind, you got it, go buy some dram: the good man say no, no, you must not do so; I don't know what to do. I think I go sleep; but the good man and the bad man keep talking all night, and trouble me, and now I bring the money back, I feel good!"

"Plethora of Money."—Mr. Huskisson stated in the House of Commons, that in London there was a perfect plethora of money, such as had never been known. Many of our readers will stare with astonishment at this news. It is satisfactory to know, however, that a re-action has taken place in this country and that the banks in cities and in the country, are now enabled to discount all the good business paper that is offered. It is not improbable that money will become more plenty and possibly at a lower rate than the usual interest. Let merchants beware. It is no sign of prosperity for money to be plenty, and it is generally the precursor of scarcity, and distress. When money is offered at a low rate of interest, merchants are too apt to borrow it, and then look around for investments.—They extend their business injudiciously, and when the loans are to be recalled, scarcity, distress, and bankruptcy overtake them. Let no one extend his business beyond his means, or try to amass a fortune, as a General wins a battle, by a single blow. Moderate gains ensure more happiness and safety than a rapid accumulation of property; and money thus acquired is generally more wisely expended.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Currying Favors.—A tanner, near Utica, advertises for the favor of tanning and currying the farmer's hides. It is said he will be refused by most of them.

MORAL.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

"I have seen an end of all perfection."

I have seen a man in the glory of his days and the pride of his strength. He was built like the tall cedar that lifts its head above the forest trees; like the strong oak that strikes its root deeply into the earth. He feared no danger—he felt no sickness. His mind was vigorous like his body; he was perplexed at no intricacy, he was daunted at no difficulty; into hidden things he searched, and what was crooked he made plain.—He went forth fearlessly upon the face of the mighty deep; he surveyed the nations of the earth; he measured the distances of the stars, and called them by their names; he gloried in the extent of his knowledge, in the vigour of his understanding, and strove to search even into what the Almighty had concealed.—And when I looked on him I said, "What a piece of work is man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and motion how expressive and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a god!"

I returned—his look was no more lofty nor his step proud; his broken frame was like some ruined tower; his hairs were white and scattered; and his eyes gazed vacantly upon what was passing around him. The vigor of his intellect was wasted, and of all that he had gained by study nothing remained. He feared when there was no danger, and when there was no sorrow he wept. His memory was decayed and treacherous, and showed him only broken images of the glory that was departed. His house was to him like a strange land, and his friends were counted as enemies; and he thought himself strong and healthful while his foot tottered on the verge of the grave. He said of his son—he is my brother; of his daughter—I know her not; and enquired what was his own name. And one who supported his steps, and ministered to his many wants, said to me, as I looked on the melancholy scene—"Let thine heart receive instruction, for thou hast seen an end of all earthly perfection."

I have seen a beautiful female treading the first stages of youth, and entering joyfully into the pleasures of life. The glance of her eye was vivacious and sweet, and on her cheek trembled something like the first blush of the morning; her lips moved, and there was harmony; when she floated in the dance, her light form like the aspen seemed to move with every breeze. I returned—but she was not in the dance; I sought her in the gay circle of her companions, but I found her not. Her eyes sparkled not there—the music of her voice was silent—she rejoiced on earth no more.—I saw a trainable and slow-paced, who bore sadly to an open grave what once was animated and beautiful. They paused and then ap-

proached, and a voice broke the awful silence:—"Mingle ashes with ashes, and dust to its original dust. To the earth whence she was first taken, consign we the body of our sister." They covered her with the damp soil, and the solid clods of the valley: and the worms crowded into her silent abode.—Yet one sad mourner lingered, to cast himself upon the grave, and as he wept he said, "There is no beauty, or grace, or loveliness that continueth in man: for this is the end of all glory and perfection."

What is death? A release from toil and labour! A state of quiescence? A dreamless sleep, or a change of our restless and unjoyous existence here to an active and conscious existence elsewhere! Whither does the eternal spirit go when it leaves its cold clay? To a temporary rest! It is the animal part of a man which requires rest; it is the body which is fatigued by exertion, not the mind; how can that which is immaterial suffer weariness or fatigue? "What can we reason, but from what we know?" And what do we know of death?—It strikes down friend and father, and mother, and sister; their earth is commingled with earth, but where is the spirit? Does it inhabit another body—or does it sleep in unconsciousness until the great day of doom? We know not—living man can never know—the sepulchre hath no secrets to disclose—the tenantless corpse hath no voice to tell us—

"What vast regions hold.
The immortal soul which bath� took.
Its mansion in this flythy nook."

But what does bland religion tell us about death?—Whatever the change, it is one of joy to the pure, sainted, and the upright. Life's thousand trials, its pangs, its anxieties, are over; the pure spirit finds a realm of purity, where all is light and peace—the hot arrow of envy, the web of cunning, the snare of falsehood, are not there. Let man, then, whatever his trials and trials, so guide himself that he can with an approving conscience, "Wait the great teacher—Death!"

And what is life? Why is it hugged with fondness, and yielded with reluctance? Is it for the pleasure which it affords, or a fear of "those evils that we know not of?" What is there in life, that we should cling to it so fondly?—What are its enjoyments?—do they over-balance its pains? Let experience answer.

The Belvidere Apollo states that a Mrs. Rice of Nacastle Township, Northampton County, deprived her husband of life by pouring hot lead in his ear while asleep. She was fined and imprisoned for 10 days!!!